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Japanese Photographers.  
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Developing and Printing for  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12  
per annum.

No. 16,833

號三月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1917.

巳丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
HONGKONG.  
Tel. 618.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

##### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

##### NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

##### SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

##### SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order  
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.]

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER ISSUED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

## The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$ 7.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong  
\$17.00 to all other ports.

5, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

#### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

#### DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 432.  
COME AND INSPECT!  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

#### NESTOR SANITARY FLUID.

##### RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing  
floors, etc., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

Per Pint Tin 50 cents  
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50

#### VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

#### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

#### PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAY	4-STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Please, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917.



BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

#### FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give  
this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.  
Splits 70 Cts. " "



#### A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

#### THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 414.  
Shipyards: Shum-Sui-Pa, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.  
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
AGENTS:  
SUTHERLAND & SWIRE  
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—  
—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.—  
"TAIKOO"

#### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net.

#### SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Chinese, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$6 per day mex.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful."  
P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

### TO THOSE GOING HOME

Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to

## "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
IT WHILE AT HOME.

Price \$12 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE GREAT BATTLE.

THE WASTAGE OF GERMANY'S  
RESERVES.

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at French  
Headquarters says the principal gain of  
the British and French offensive  
hitherto, is the forcing of Hindenburg  
to engage his reserves, which he had  
assembled for quite another purpose,  
and wasting them irreparably. The  
Germans apparently had a strategic  
reserve of 41 Divisions in the West.  
Thirty-three of these were sent to the  
front line and it is estimated that over  
half of them were withdrawn for  
re-constitution, owing to losses. The  
Germans are at the moment pouring  
out troops in the hope of a separate  
peace with Russia. Evidence demon-  
strates that a German battalion  
numbering 1,000 men in 1914, is  
now reduced to 750 men theoretically,  
though, practically, it often does not  
exceed 500 men. The combatants have  
reason to believe that the enemy has  
altogether 219 Divisions, of which 143  
Divisions are on the western front. The  
British and French took prisoner, in  
April, six Divisions in bayonet strength.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

ANOTHER 520 PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 1.

A French communiqué reports—  
At Chemin-des-Dames, there was  
fairly lively artillery activity, especially  
near Hurberville, in the Cussonne region  
and at Courcy.

In the Champagne, there was violent  
artillery activity, to the south of  
Moronvillers, where our barrage and  
machine gun fire twice broke heavy  
enemy counter-attacks against the  
positions captured on April 30 to the  
north-east of High Mount.

We inflicted heavy losses, taking 550  
prisoners. Five guns were captured in  
the fighting on April 30.

LONDON, May 2.

A French communiqué reports—  
There was great reciprocal artillery  
activity in the region of Chemin-des-  
Dames and on the Hurberville and Craonne  
front. Our machine guns and grenades  
repulsed enemy partial attacks on our  
trenches and small posts.

A violent artillery struggle took place  
during the night on the sectors of  
Moncornillet and Monthaut in the  
Champagne.

There was lively grenade fighting in  
the woods to the west of Moncornillet  
in which we progressed. Some of our  
detachment penetrated the German  
lines at different points.

We wrecked the enemy works at Les  
Epagres and brought back material.

Our air squadrons on the night of  
April 30 heavily bombed several railway  
stations and military establishments in  
the regions of Laon, Vouziers and Bethel,  
causing fires.

#### THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports—

There was dual night artillery activity  
between St. Quentin and Lens.

We repulsed a German raid at  
Fauquissart.

#### THE BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 1.

A Belgian communiqué states that  
there was a reciprocal bombardment to  
the north of Dinande.

#### GENERAL SMUTS.

TO VISIT ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 2.

Reuter understands that the  
Italian Government has invited  
General Smuts to visit the Italian  
Front.

#### THE FREEDOM OF MANCHESTER

Arrangements have been made  
whereby General Smuts receives the  
Freedom of the City of Manchester  
in London.

#### PEACE RUMOURS IN AMERICA.

WHEAT MARKET DEMORALIZED.

CHICAGO, May 1.

Wheat has tumbled fifteen points  
during the last hour, on the announce-  
ment that the Swiss Minister was con-  
fering with President Wilson and re-  
ports of immense strikes in Germany,  
and also that Dr. Bethmann Hollweg  
will make a peace offer on Thursday.  
The market closed demoralized.

AMERICAN FOOD SUPPLIES FOR  
NEUTRALS.

SWISS MINISTER CONFERS  
WITH PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Swiss Minister conferred with  
President Wilson on the food conditions  
in Switzerland. The President reiterated  
his assurance that the United States  
does not intend cutting off supplies to  
neutrals unless it is absolutely necessary.

#### AMERICAN WAR MEASURES.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY  
FORCE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

After a Cabinet meeting, it became  
known that the consensus of opinion  
favours the dispatch of American troops  
to France as early as possible.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Government is prepared to send  
a small expedition to France as soon as  
the Allies consider that ships can be  
safely sent from the transportation of food  
stuffs.

AMERICA'S FIRST LOANS TO THE  
ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Mr. McAdoo has announced that  
the first loans to France and Italy will  
be \$20,000,000 each.

THE FRENCH MISSION IN  
AMERICAN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

M. Viviani and General Joffre  
appeared in the Senate which adjourned  
the debate on the Army Bill to receive  
them. M. Viviani gave a stirring  
address and General Joffre, in response  
to repeated calls, mounted the rostrum  
and said of "Vive Amerique!"

#### THE AMERICAN ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Senate adopted the Army Bill  
with conscription provisions. The Bill  
now goes before a conference of the  
House of Representatives.

CENSORSHIP IN THE UNITED  
STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

President Wilson has authorized the  
censorship of all cables from the United  
States besides the telegraph and tele-  
phone lines to Mexico, with the object  
of preventing the transmission of infor-  
mation to the enemy.

#### RUSSIANS v. TURKS.

LONDON, May 2.

A Russian official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, reports—

We repulsed Turkish attacks to the  
south-west of Gurnishkane and also  
to the north-east of Oppot.

A Russian submarine, in the  
Dorchester, sank a 1,000-ton sailing  
ship and a steam tug, and also  
silenced the shore battery, which  
opened fire.

#### TURKS OCCUPY MUSH.

LONDON, May 2.

A Turkish communiqué states that  
the Turks have occupied Mush and the  
Russians retired to the northward.

(Continued on Page 5.)



## INTIMATIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM  
ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the THEATRE on THURSDAY, the 3rd May at 8.30 p.m. to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations (a copy of which can be seen at my Office, 4 Des Vieux Road Central) and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business.

The Honorable Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will take the chair.  
A. S. D. COUSLAND  
Hon. Secretary pro tem.  
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC  
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 52, George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 27th May, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors.  
GIRB. LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1803

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Vieux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at 10 o'clock for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1730

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF  
PARTNERSHIP.

WE beg to notify that on and from the 1st May, 1917, Mr. NOSSEIRWAN BOMANJEE KARANJIA will retire from the business of our firm here and branches abroad. His responsibility will, therefore, cease from the firm of PATELL & CO. from that date, and our Mr. MANCHERUJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL will carry on all the businesses of PATELL & CO. on his own account, as usual, while the businesses of BOMANJEE & CO. of Hongkong and Canton will be carried on by Mr. NOSSEIRWAN BOMANJEE KARANJIA on his own account, and Mr. MANCHERUJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL's responsibility will cease from the firm of BOMANJEE & CO. from that date.

PATELL & COMPANY,  
BOMANJEE & COMPANY,  
MANCHERUJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL,  
NOSSEIRWAN BOMANJEE,  
KARANJIA.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1767

COLUMBIA  
RECORDS  
ARE  
MORE FAITHFUL

TO THE ORIGINAL,  
WHETHER  
THE HUMAN VOICE  
OR  
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON  
MUSIC CO., LTD.SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)  
COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWI BARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers as SEBATTIK, TIC or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL companies favourably with a better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,  
Agents for the COWI BARBOUR Coal Company, Limited.  
1947

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE

I have This Day REMOVED my OFFICE from Queen's Building to 2nd Floor of Messrs. A. Tack & Co.'s Building, Des Vieux Road Central.  
WEL A YUK.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1734

## NOTICE

WE have from This Day OPENED our OFFICES at New York, San Francisco, and Hongkong, under the firm name of KARANTA & COMPANY. Our local office is situated at No. 22, Connaught Road.

KARANTA AND COMPANY,  
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1744

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE

FROM This Date and during the absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1740

## CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

## NOTICE

FROM This Date and during the absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1750

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE  
CO., LTD.

## NOTICE

FROM This Date and during the absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1751

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNEB BEEF

## CORNEB PORK.

POT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS  
FOR  
EXPORT OR STRAITS USE.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE  
TO  
ORDER

CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

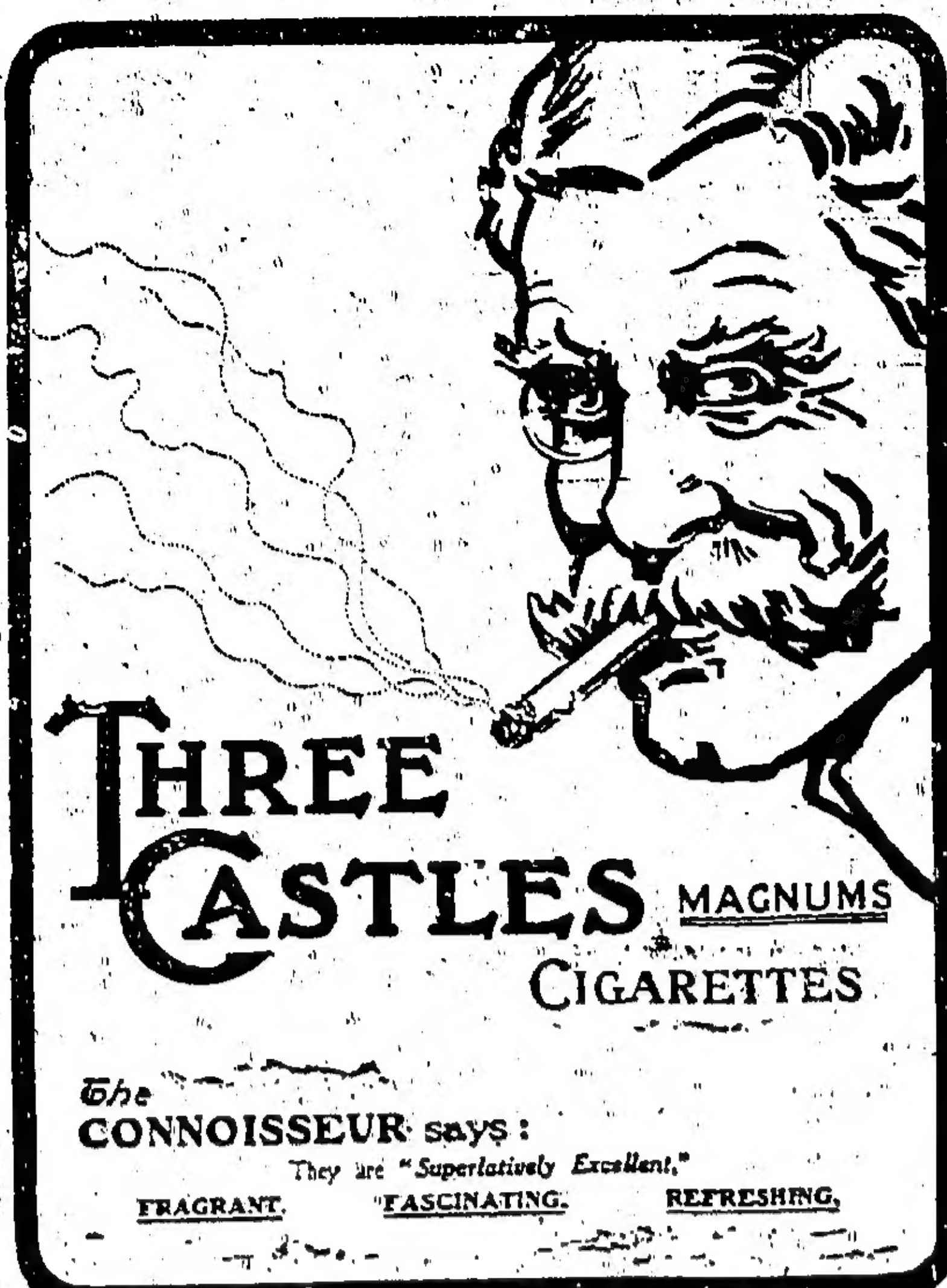
STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns, and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s, or larger advertisements from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,  
25, ABchurch Lane, London, E.C.



## CREATING NEW ARMIES.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SINCE  
WAR BEGAN.

Whatever the leaders of Germany may think of this country as a nation, one thing at least of ours has always called forth their unqualified praise and admiration. That is the organisation and development of our new armies. It is true that enormous strides had been made in the training and organisation of troops since the South African War, and the army that went out to Mons in the early days of August, 1914, was probably the best trained army that has ever left England. But the army, as regards numbers, was but a drop in the bucket compared with the vast quantities of men at present under arms. Still, the high standard set by the Expeditionary Force was a magnificent, though perhaps unobtainable, ideal for the new armies to have before them.

It must be remembered that the Expeditionary Force had the country's best soldiers to train them, and nearly all these had gone abroad, and so were not available for training the new recruits. Further, the new armies had to get what training they could in as many months as the old army had years. There were also other great difficulties, as will appear from the following information, which comes from an authoritative source.

The least difficulty encountered in the organisation of the new armies was the supply of men and, indeed, at first the rush of recruits was extremely difficult to deal with. But before they could be turned into the troops which have given such excellent account of themselves in all quarters of the globe, they had to be housed, fed, clothed, armed, equipped, distributed into units, and taught the drill, discipline, and technical skill needed of modern soldiers.

## THE HOUSING OF THE MEN.

In the very first place, however, there was only accommodation for 250,000 men in barracks in the British Isles at the outbreak of war. Consequently in the early days of the war about 200,000 troops were housed in hired buildings and billets which necessitated new rules and regulations and new machinery of quartering committees, &c. Luckily in the early days of the war the weather was fine and camps could be used but when the bad weather came the overcrowding and the depressing conditions of rain and mud were responsible for the great discomfort and sickness. The only satisfactory way of housing troops was in huts built in camps near the training grounds and within a year huts to hold three-quarters of a million men with water and light laid on, had been built, besides various enormous depots for stores, remounts, &c.

The commissariat is the one branch of army supply which has never suffered from a lack of materials. There have been many complaints of waste, and, owing to a temporary shortage of appliances and trained cooks, of bad cooking, but now the main ration has been reduced and the necessary improvements made in the matter of schools of instruction in cookery. The gigantic nature of the task may be gathered from the fact that some of the base depots feed as many as 250,000 men—even more. One advanced depot, too, sends out full rations for 100,000 troops and part rations for 40,000 more, 340 issues of rations to so many separate units being made daily from this one storehouse. One bakery alone has a daily output of 75,000 loaves.

## CLOTHING AND ARMING.

The problem of clothing the new armies was most difficult to solve. The available stocks in the country were soon exhausted, and machinery and supply of dyes, cloth, leather, &c., for the manufacture of new stocks could not be improvised in a week or two, while the dozen manufacturers of khaki cloth before the war were being expanded to 200. All sorts of makeshifts had to be resorted to. Recruits had to wear their own suits.

## NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR ruminations you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

## THE DIFFICULTY OF ARMING THEM WAS

even greater. When the war started this country had less than 400,000 rifles, little more than half of which were of the new short pattern, and were being resorted to for a new make of ammunition. The weekly output of rifles was under 2,000, an infinitesimal amount compared with the needs of the new armies; and the rifle requires a longer time than any other weapon before its manufacture with new plant can be started, owing largely to the number of gauges of extreme accuracy required in the process.

## THE SUPPLY OF OFFICERS.

But perhaps the greatest difficulty of all which Great Britain had to meet before being able to confront the well-equipped German armies arose from the depletion of cadres of officers fit to train these armies. The Expeditionary Force was allowed up all the best-trained officers and non-commissioned officers.

To cope with the situation, retired officers—"dog-outs," as they are called—were appointed in large numbers, and the bulk of them did valuable service. But not always. After the first battles of the Expeditionary Force in Flanders wounded officers were impressed for training duties, and rendered very good service in this capacity, with all their recent experiences of modern warfare.

As for the junior ranks, the usual avenues for permanent commissions in the army—Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Special Reserve, were enlarged by increasing the establishments and shortening the course. A certain number of ex-warrant and non-commissioned officers were given commissions, and finally the wisdom of Lord Haldane in providing a method of rapidly expanding the commissioned ranks by means of the officers' Training Corps became apparent.

At the outbreak of war there were 22 senior officers' Training Corps, and considerably over 100 of the junior divisions, which comprises the public schools' cadet unit. Oxford University O.T.C. for instance provided over 2,000 officers for the army within the first year of the war, the Cambridge O.T.C. over 2,300, three of the smaller northern universities O.T.C. over 1,000, and the Inns of Court O.T.C. over 2,500.

## "MADE IN CHINA."

"Made in China" will be the slogan among Chinese manufacturers hereafter. Definite announcement has been made through the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce of methods by which the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce expects to develop markets for Chinese home made goods and raw products.

A manufacturer who is able to export and sell \$100,000 worth of products and who has been in one particular trade for at least three years will be given the First Class Medal. A Second Class Medal will be awarded to one who owns and operates a factory with a capital of 50,000 or more dollars. Inventors of machines and instruments useful to industry will be entitled to medals of the Third Class.

Certificates of Merit will be given to promoters of mining, farming and fishing industries with pure Chinese capital as well as to founders of industrial schools. Chambers of Commerce and Agricultural Associations which have been active in encouraging the development of their respective industries will receive medals in accordance with their work and influence.—China Press.

COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

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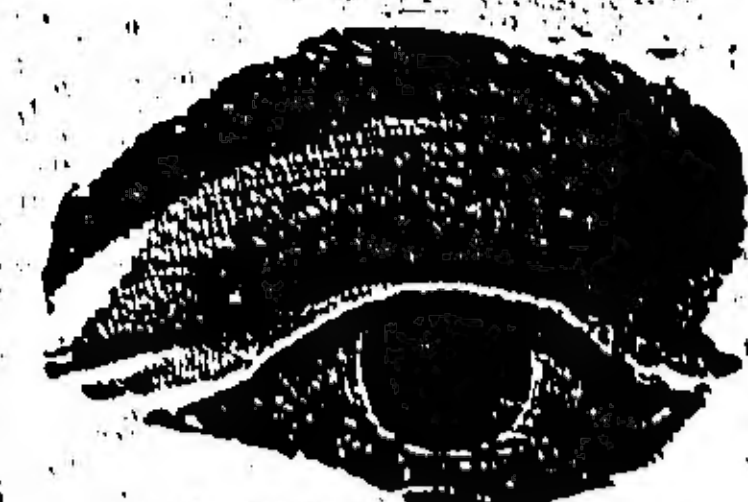
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	311	45	12	7	1911
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210	35	12	7	1911
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	210	35	12	7	1911
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	210	35	12	7	1911
TALKOY TONG					
Josephine Dock	65	25	12	7	1911
ASBURNER					
Deep Dock	51	25	12	7	1911
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

### FRIDAY,

the 4th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising—

Two Double Beds with Mattresses complete, Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, etc., Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Wares, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lot Porcelains, and Curios, etc., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, etc., etc.

Typewriters and Pianos, (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1754

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

### SATURDAY,

the 5th May, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Consisting of—

Pongee Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials, Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Combs, Towels, etc., etc.

Also

Son Hats and a few Rain Coats.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1746

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Harbour Master to sell by Public Auction,

### SATURDAY,

the 5th May, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TWO CANS OF "ELECTRIC DEONATORS".

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1752

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. H. F. HUGHES, to sell by Public Auction,

### MONDAY,

the 7th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at "Belgower" No. 103, The Peak.

THE SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Comprising—

Hallstand and Long Blackwood Side Table, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Blackwood Teapots, Occasional Tables and Stands, Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, a few lots of Glass and Crockery, Toilet Tables and Washstands, etc., Pantry Utensils, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Saturday 2 p.m.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1751

## DIGESTION WORTH HAVING.

Good digestion is not appreciated until you lose it. Then you cannot afford to experiment, for strong medicines are hard on weak stomachs.

To be able to eat what you want and to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you have lost it do not be deceived by the claims of predigested foods and stomach tonics, so-called.

There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every part of the body. As the blood goes everywhere, an improvement in its condition quickly results in strengthening every organ.

Rich, red blood is absolutely necessary to digestion. If your stomach is weak and you are troubled with flatulence, sour risings in the throat, a feeling of pressure about the heart and palpitation, try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills.

So many dyspepsias have been helped by this simple treatment that every sufferer from stomach trouble should try it.

Get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Seaboard Road, Shanghai, price \$1.50 per bottle, \$2.50 for 6 bottles, post free.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has issued a free book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," that should be in every home. It gives just the information that you want regarding your diet; send a post card for a copy to above address.

## "AUCTION."

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

### TUESDAY,

the 8th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.,

As follows—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,

Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Electro Plated Ware, 2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c., Oliver and Smith Typewriters, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1763

### WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her services as NURSE for one or two small children. Peak District preferred.

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C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

### DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER.

Apply to—

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

### LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in the Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to be able to read and write Chinese. He is possessed of a fair knowledge of the Chinese language. He has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 122, Wellington Street, First Floor. (122)

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## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight" a condition of ill health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

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Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

### OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: 2/6 and 5/25.

## A WOODEN FLEET.

### AMERICA'S FIRST EFFORT.

### UNLIMITED SUPPLIES.

New York, March 12th.

A huge American fleet of wooden ships will be one of the first outcomes of a declaration of war between the United States and Germany. Shipbuilders from the Atlantic, Pacific, Great Lakes and Gulf ports are already arriving in Washington in response to the Federal Shipping Board's call for a conference on Wednesday of the chief builders of wooden craft.

The Shipping Board has approved the project submitted by Mr. F. Huntington Clark, a New York mining engineer, to build wooden ships not to exceed 3,600 tons, solely for cargo-carrying purposes, with oil burning engines.

The vessels will be standardized, and 2,500 tons is accepted as the displacement best suited to the scheme. A semi-official bulletin says that the craft will be employed to transport foodstuffs to other nations whose interests would be in harmony with those of the United States in case of war.

### UNLIMITED WOOD SUPPLIES.

In outlining his project, Mr. Clark explains that the wood, of which there is an unlimited supply in America, can be sawed at the mills and sent to the shipyards to be put together "like a Ford machine."

The Shipping Board is in communication with manufacturers of motors and others fully to determine the practicality of the idea, and all reports to date are favourable, especially as it is arranged to employ these ships commercially after the war in the coastwise and South American trade. The new vessels will possess the added advantage of low visibility, as being motor driven, they will throw out no smoke clouds, and being small cannot be sighted at the long range of a high ship out of the water. It is predicted that the monthly American output in this line of shipbuilding will assume startling proportions. The popular term for these vessels is "sea buses."

### OBJECT OF CHAIRS.

Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, is holding a conference at the Navy Department today to complete the arrangements for the immediate construction of a vast fleet of wooden submarine chasers, 300 ft. to 400 ft. in length, with a speed of more than twenty-five knots an hour.

Engine and boiler makers will be asked to co-operate in turning out a mosquito fleet with the utmost expedition. It is estimated that from thirty to fifty of these craft can be turned out each week. One American firm recently completed 350 of these "sea wasps" for Great Britain in 550 days.

The shipping news, which has been a feature of many newspapers, including the "New York Herald," is confined to information concerning coastwise traffic. Although no formal censorship has yet been established, the first breach of the Government request for secrecy in order that no valuable information might reach Germany—the press is literally on its honour—means the institution of official press supervision.

Brigadier-General Joseph Kuhn, head of the Army War College in Washington, and until recently Military Attache in Berlin, revealed the American military view of Germany's present position in a speech at the West Point alumni banquet on Saturday night, when he said—

"It is certain that the German people are on the edge of starvation, and the bravest man will succumb to an empty stomach. I believe Germany is prepared to entertain terms of peace and go a long way to get them. Her case is that of a man who has caught a wild cat by the tail. He needs no help to hold on, but would like some to let go."

### ROMANCE IN NAMES.

Around the good world's wide expanses Are places great and small Whose names fair tangle with romance— And I would see them all: There is Cairo, Fez, and Ispahan, Bangkok and Singapore, And Tobiconde and Cagayan, And Rio and Lahore.

There's Sarawak and Calao, Algiers and Kanderah, Khartoum, Rangoon, and Tokyo, Bombay and Zanzibar; About the name of each there clings Enchantment's golden veil.

The wonder of strange folk and things The glamour of the trail!

For some are north and some are south, And some are east and west, And some are turtled with least and drouth, And some with balm are blessed; But Capetown, Rhodes or Disco Bay, Shanghai, Seville, or Rome, Their names come singing down the way, To tempt me forth from home.

There's magic's ringing down the way, To lure me forth from home!

—DOROTHY BRADLEY, in *Things as They Are*

## JAPAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

### CHICAGO PROFESSOR'S LECTURE IN OSAKA.

Dr. Starr, Lecturer on Anthropology, delivered the following lecture on "Japan's Place in the World," before an enthusiastic audience at the Public Hall, Tennohji Park, Osaka, recently.

I am to speak to you for a little while this afternoon upon the subject of "Japan's Place in the World." There was a time when Japan did not care for her place in the world; in fact, she preferred to be left alone by the rest of the world, and there was a period of centuries of isolation. Japan was satisfied with her own things, she was jealous and fearful of the world outside, she wished to have nothing to do with other nations. It was not even safe for sailors from Japan to be shipwrecked on foreign coasts; it was not allowed for Japanese to visit foreign lands. The policy of isolation continued for centuries. It has gone for ever, and to-day Japan is among the other nations of the world, in constant contact with each and every one of them. When only sixty years ago, not at your own wish but almost by force, Japan was forced to have relations with other nations, you began to awake to the fact that you were anxious to occupy a place in the world; you began to feel that you ought to be among the other nations; you began to be jealous of your rights and of your privileges. The story of your efforts to enter into the company of nations is one of the most interesting and one of the most pathetic passages in Nation History. In your desire to enter into the sisterhood of nations, what a price you paid! How many old things you learned to practice! You revised your thought upon everything in the whole world about you. You instituted new laws; you changed your system of money; you revised the whole of life, in order to become a nation with the other nations.

To-day, you are very sensitive about public opinion. To-day, you are very anxious that the rest of the world shall know you. To-day, you desire to stand in all respects, abreast with the most advanced nations of the world; to lose no chance to show the world what progress you have made, what position you have gained. To-day, whenever there is an International Exposition, Japan takes her part in the Exposition. I remember, at Chicago, in 1893, our Exposition Management had a classification of all the different departments, and the world was invited in each and all. Japan and Japan only, of foreign nations, sent an exhibit to Chicago in every department of its classification. I was in Tokyo in the first months of the year 1910. They were getting ready for the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London that Summer, and I remember, all over the city of Tokyo people were exerting themselves to make the finest things to send to London. "It was wonderful, the way in which the whole city and the whole nation stirred itself, in order to make a creditable showing to European nations."

A GREAT TRANSFORMATION. What a contrast between the 1850 Japan, closed to the world, and the Japan of 1910, making every effort to show itself to the best advantage before its sister nations! Twice in 25 years you have fought great wars. In 1894 and 1895, with China, you gained a notable victory. In 1904 and 1905, with Russia you showed yourselves expert in modern military practice. To-day, Japan stands among the nations as of first rank in the world.

How are you playing your part as a world power? What is your place in the world? What is your place in the near future? With a sense of power there begins a period of expansion. The old Japan was a few islands off the Eastern coast of Asia. After the war with China, you added the great island of Formosa; and after the war with Russia, you added the half of Saghalien. You were growing; you were expanding. You were growing for a nation that is strong, a nation that is healthy, to grow and to expand. And after Formosa and Saghalien, what? Ah! Next in your expansion came Korea. You were taking over Korea has given rise to much discussion among the nations of the world. Personally, I have always held that it was inevitable. I cannot see how it was possible for Japan to fail to absorb Korea. There are three reasons for such an absorption. In the first place, your population is crowded and you must overflow into some other region. In the second place, your area for food production is limited and you need land for food production. And in the third place, there are political reasons for your holding Korea—a matter of vast importance to the people of Japan.

I personally wish that people and the Government of Korea might have seen that their interests and the interests of Japan were the same and have co-operated with you toward common ends; they did not act that way; and the result was that, Korea, independence passed and that Japan became the mistress of the old peninsula. I have watched the movement of events; I have given seven years; I have seen your administration of the country through a whole duration; it has been most interesting thing to study. I do not hesitate to say that Japan has done much for Korea. You have given them an improved system of education, you have given them good courts; you have given them a just and equal taxation system; you have made their harbours and advanced their commerce; you have given them aid in agriculture; you have done very much to make Korea rich and prosperous.

### FAILED TO WIN LOVE AND RESPECT.

But you may give people good roads, and improved agriculture, and better ports, and railroads and schools, and good Government, and justice in the courts, and still fail to win their love, and still fail to win their respect. You have totally failed in Korea to win the love and the respect of the Korean people. What is lacking? One thing is lacking—the thing that the Korean people need and that you have not given them is affection, and respect and regard and friendship. When you show yourselves in your individual lives to the Koreans as friends, striving for the same ends, you will gain their affection and you will gain their hearty support. It seems to me that the most important lesson to-day, that Japan can learn is the lesson of equal rights and equal position for the Koreans as themselves. I believe firmly that your interests are one. I believe firmly that Korea to-day, under Japanese control, can be happy and strong and rich and prosperous; that it can be a help to your nation, instead of a curse. But it can only come when you recognise them as brothers, and when you strive with them towards an end of common interest. Co-operation, not control, is what is necessary here. I do not believe that the Great War of Europe will be the last war of the world. I do not believe in leagues for the Enforcement of Peace; I believe in peace. There will be wars in future, as there have been wars in the past; and Korea will be a battleground in the future, as it has been in the past. It has been a battle ground for two of your great wars; it will be a vital battle ground to you still in the future; and it makes a great deal of difference whether you have fourteen million friends in Korea when that hour of crisis comes, or whether you have fourteen million who hate you and desire your defeat.

Formosa! Saghalien! Korea! What next? South Manchuria is a natural next step for Japan. I believe it is as inevitable that you will ultimately take and hold South Manchuria as that you should take and hold Korea. I expect that you will do that without question and without fail. I hope that in the doing, you will be guided by justice. I hope that, in the doing, you will have sound principles of management. I hope that in Manchuria you will gain, without battle, the friendly co-operation of the Manchurian people in the expansion of your nation.

THE PLACE TO STOP. And shall Great Japan grow still greater? Will Japan grow on, indefinitely? Will the Empire add new territory? It seems to me that if Japan is wise, her territorial expansion will end right there. I believe that Japan and Korea and South Manchuria form a national area, easy to develop, easy to control, easy for government, easy to conduct upon the way of progress.

And how of China? China to-day is awakening. China is setting her foot upon the path of progress. China will be a great nation in the near future. And Japan with China—Japan may do as she wishes with China at the present moment; she may compel China to give her special advantages and special privileges; she may force China to do her will. It will be a momentary advantage that will be dearly bought.

I hope that Japan will prove herself truly great; I hope that she will develop and strengthen and render happy the area of her natural expansion; and I hope that she will so act with reference to China that she may be a great leader to that nation's future, that she may teach China how to profit wisely by the same lessons which she herself has learned. Such a Japan, strong, earnest, true to her own area, and just, a leader to the outside world, the Japan of the future may be the most glorious of nations, the nation that sets example to the other nations of the world. I hope that such a future awaits the Land of the Rising Sun. (Applause.) Japan may be the great leader of the entire Continent in the paths of progress.

### GERMAN DYES.

From an American official, who left Berlin just before the rupture of diplomatic relations, I learn that Germany is more concerned about the inviolability of her patents in the United States than she is even about the possible seizure of her ships; says a correspondent in an American paper.

The whole future of the German chemical industry and the production of dyestuffs—in which the Germans had gained a monopoly—is involved in this question. German manufacturers, I am told, are alarmed at the efforts the United States are making to supply their own dyes and other chemical products, and at the decision of the Washington Government to impose a 100 per cent. duty on imports of these articles. Once the German patent rights were confiscated the whole of her chemical trade with America would be ruined beyond recovery, and the loss of the markets of the two greatest textile manufacturing countries—Britain and the United States—would be one of the greatest disasters the war would have brought.

My informant further stated that questions relating to patent rights had been for years before the war a source of friction between Berlin and Washington. The Germans, he said, had always been ready to liftings with impunity American rights, but loath to in their protests if there was the least suspicion of the violation of any German right.

The Kaiser himself had laid himself open to suspicion, in proof of which the following story, long current in American business circles, was told:

When Edison visited Europe in 1880, at the time he was perfecting the phonograph, he was received by the Kaiser, who extracted a promise that the scientist would send him a model of the wonderful machine. This was done, and before many months the phonograph of a sort—were being made in Germany without regard to patent rights.

When Edison's next invention was completed the German Ambassador in Washington made an application for another model on the Emperor's behalf, but on this occasion he was told bluntly that "the young man" could not be obliged.

### THE KAISER AND PATENTS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

the 8th, 10th and 11th May, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BURROUGHS & WELLCOME'S TABLETS (varied assortment).

Kopple's Malt and Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Bacto Preparations, Patent Medicine, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also

A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.

N.B.—The above sale offers a unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.

On view from Monday the 7th May, 1917.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1758

## INTIMATIONS

## OYAGER SING'S MOTOR CAR GARAGE.

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Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

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PLEASANT TO TAKE,

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

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SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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A LARGE QUANTITY OF BURROUGHS & WELLCOME'S TABLETS (varied assortment).

Kopple





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POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
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Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1754

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EARLY COMERS  
WONDERFUL DISCOUNT**  
ON  
**Japanese Fine Art Curios**  
15 Days Only  
SALE NOW ON  
**H. MATSUNAGA,**  
49, Hingpoing Road,  
Kowloon. 1763

**THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING**  
OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above  
Company will be held at the Company's  
Office, 21, George Street, at 11 A.M.  
on FRIDAY the 18th MAY, 1917, to  
receive a Statement of Accounts to the  
31st December, 1916 and the Report of  
the General Manager and Consulting  
Engineer, and to elect a Consulting  
Engineer and Auditor.  
The Transfer Books of the Company  
will be closed from the 5th May to the  
18th May both days inclusive.  
The CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.  
W. G. DABBY,  
General Manager.  
Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1753

**RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY  
LOAN 1917.**

**SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LIBERTY  
LOAN** is opened at THE RUSSO  
ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date  
of 26th June, 1917.  
The price of issue is 85%.  
The loan is free of Income Tax and  
other taxation.  
The loan is issued for 50 years and  
will be redeemable at par by yearly  
drawings beginning in December, 1922.  
The loan may be repaid at any time  
after the 26th March, 1927.  
Coupons are payable half yearly on  
the 26th March and the 26th September.  
Interest on the loan runs from the  
26th March, 1917—interest from that  
date to be added to the price of issue.  
Special favourable rates will be quoted  
for Russian Exchange.  
Applications will be wired to Petro-  
grad from telegraphic charges and  
Bonds will be forwarded free of postal  
expenses. The Bank is ready to give  
every facility to subscribers in the shape  
of advances against the Bonds.  
G. TIDBALL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1757

(Continued on Page 5.)

## THE CALENDAR.

**MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.**  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, etc., etc., at Messrs.  
Hughes and Houghton's.

## General Memoranda.

**SATURDAY, May 5:—**  
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Pongee Silk,  
Dress Materials, Serges, etc., etc., at  
Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.  
11 a.m.—Auction of Electric Detonators  
at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.  
Noon.—Hongkong Electric Co.'s  
Meeting.  
9 p.m.—Overseas Club Aeroplanes  
Fund Concert, Masonic Hall,  
Kowloon.  
**SUNDAY, May 6:—**  
Accession of King George (1910).  
**MONDAY, May 7:—**  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture at "Balgownie," No. 103,  
The Peak.  
**TUESDAY, May 8:—**  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Blackwood, Tennis Poles and  
Netting, Pianos etc. etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Houghton's.  
**WEDNESDAY, May 9:—**  
Proclamation of King George V.  
10.45 a.m.—Full Moon.  
Noon.—Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.'s  
Meeting.  
**THURSDAY, May 10:—**  
11 a.m.—Auction of Tabloids, Patent  
Medicines, Perfumery, etc., etc., by  
Mr. Geo. P. Lammeret.

## MARRIAGE.

**LANNING-POORITZ.** At Hankow, on  
21st April, at the British Consulate  
and on 22nd April, at the Russian  
Orthodox Church of St. Alexander  
of Nova, GEORGE POORITZ,  
second son of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE  
LANNING, Shanghai to ALEXANDRA,  
second daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
I. I. POORITZ, Yalta.

## DEATH.

**ALLAN.** On April 27, at the Shanghai  
MURRAY ALLAN the son of the late  
WILLIAM ALLAN, late of Shanghai,  
aged 17 years.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917.

## THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

THE Submarine Problem is admittedly  
the most worst that the Allies have  
had to face. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE  
in his recent speech at the London  
Guildhall said as much. He fully  
recognised, as we all must, the  
gravity of the situation which is  
created by failure to adequately cope  
with the problem. Officially we hear  
only of losses of merchantmen, and  
no mention is made of the losses of  
the enemy "sharks" which infect the  
seas; but it is no secret that a  
considerable number of submarines  
have been "put out of commission."  
Mr. PERCY in the diary in *Truth*  
recently hinted at the "strafing"  
of submarines, and mentioned the  
significant report that two officerless  
U-boats had surrendered. Confirmation  
comes from another writer in a  
naval paper who says:—"Some time  
ago I referred to rumours concerning  
'docks full' of captured submarines,  
and warned my readers against taking  
them too literally. I am now in a  
position to say that there is more  
substance than usual behind the  
present gossip of anti-submarine suc-  
cesses. Whether anything has gone  
wrong with the supply ships, or  
whether the Hun crews dislike their  
task, the fact remains that there have  
been surrenders. I understand, too,  
that the men on our destroyers are  
elated with the results of a certain  
new method of fighting the submarine.  
It would be indelicate to particularise,  
but no harm will be done by stating  
that the great difficulty of detecting  
the presence of a submarine has been  
met with considerable success. It is,  
as Sir JOHN JELlicoe hinted, only a  
matter of time before the newest  
devices operate with cumulative  
effect." Whatever may be the extent  
of the German losses in submarines  
the weekly statistics of shipping losses  
issued by the Admiralty have shown  
no marked improvement in the situa-  
tion. Nor is that surprising. It  
was not to be expected that the Ger-  
man Naval authorities would send  
out the whole of their submarine  
fleet at the very beginning of their  
"intensified" campaign, before they  
knew something of the measures  
which would be put into operation to  
cope with the new situation. They  
probably come out in "shifts," when  
one shift is destroyed, out goes  
another. If that is what is happen-  
ing, we know that the present pace  
cannot be long maintained. It has

been stated that the Germans at the  
beginning of the year had 300  
submarines, of the largest type,  
equipped for long service far out to  
sea, and according to the Vice Chan-  
cellor the submarine navy was to be  
increased in numbers and efficiency  
"until the day dawns which every  
German heart awaits." Dr.  
HELFERICH said: "England, more  
than ever before, has to rely  
upon her own soil, and  
German soil is now fighting against  
English soil." Mr. LLOYD GEORGE,  
however, has a better acquaintance  
with English character and resource-  
fulness than has the German Vice-  
Chancellor, and experience in the  
war will lead, not only the British  
people but a far wider world to  
buck the predictions of the British  
Statesman rather than the German.  
Mr. LLOYD GEORGE tells us that:  
"The Shipping Controller has re-  
concentrated and arranged the  
traffic that although we are losing  
heavily in ships and assuming  
that we shall still continue to lose  
at the same rate, in July we shall  
bring more cargo and tonnage into  
our ports than in March last."  
When pressure is brought to bear  
on this old country, it somehow or  
other wins through, and it is going  
to do it this time—(Cheers)—by the  
means I have mentioned. I have no  
hesitation, after daily investigating  
the Government reports, and looking  
at the whole thing in its worst as  
well as its best aspects, in saying  
that if the programme is carried  
out, which means that everybody  
in the country does his duty, the  
German submarine campaign is  
doomed. With that assurance, the  
known capabilities of British  
agriculture, the willingness  
of the people to endure privations,  
and, now, the added assistance  
of the American navy and  
ship-building yards in this fight,  
the German people will be greatly  
disappointed if they expect to see the  
realisation of HELFERICH's dream  
that "the year 1917 will crush  
our British enemy on the seas and  
open for the German nations the  
doors leading to a free great  
future." It will not be in that way  
that the doors will be open to the  
German nations for a free, great  
future.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The meeting in connection with  
the Constitutional Reform Association takes  
place at the Theatre Royal at 5.30 this  
evening.

The 14th yearly meeting of Share-  
holders of the China-Borneo Co., Ltd.  
is advertised to be held on Friday,  
18th inst.

The total output of the Kailan  
Mining Administration's mines for the  
week ending 21st April, amounted to  
66,766 tons and the Sales during the  
period, to 54,194 tons.

If "American Trader" of Shanghai,  
who writes on the subject of the  
exclusion of Germans, will send us his  
name and address—not for publication  
but as evidence of his good faith—we  
will consider the publication of the  
letter.

In our advertisement columns will be  
found an announcement giving particu-  
lars regarding the Russian 5% Internal  
Liberty Loan. Subscription to the loan  
is open at the Russo-Asiatic Bank.  
Every facility will be given to sub-  
scribers in the shape of advances against  
Bonds.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice  
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs  
to acknowledge with thanks the follow-  
ing donations to the funds of the  
Hospitals:—  
Manchester Royal Infirmary £25, \$42.57  
Nurses' Missionary League 10.  
A. Mackenzie 10.  
Wiseman Ltd. 5.

### THE N.Y.K. EUROPEAN LINERS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha desires us  
to mention for the information of our  
readers that commencing in June next,  
the European Line of the Company  
will be despatched for Liverpool and  
London alternately by steamers

## THE LAW COURTS.

### A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

In the Summary Court this morning  
before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.,  
Chief Justice, Chan Kwan, trading as  
Kwong Le, asked for an order to be  
made that Ma Kwong Kat is a partner  
of the Cheong Shing Firm. The plaintiff  
obtained a judgment for \$578.63  
against the Cheong Shing Firm for  
work done and materials supplied in the  
erection of a house at Tung Lo Wan.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared for the  
plaintiff and Mr. A. M. Preston (Messrs.  
Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented  
the defendant.

In opening the case Mr. D'Almada  
said that on the 21st March last, the  
plaintiff obtained judgment against the  
Cheong Shing firm for \$578.63, for work  
done and materials supplied in the  
erection of a house. The plaintiff took  
out a summons for leave to issue an  
execution against Ma Kwong Kat as  
being a partner in the Cheong Shing  
firm, and the issue now before his  
Lordship was as to whether Ma Kwong  
Kat is a partner in the said firm or not.  
One Chun Kun Yik, was engaged to  
build a house, and about half way  
through the work he failed to carry  
out his contract. The defendant took  
up the work and entered into a contract  
with the owner of the house. The  
plaintiff continued to carry out work for  
the new contractor (Ma Kwong Kat).  
He made several applications for pay-  
ment from the Cheong Shing firm but  
each time he said that somebody else  
was the responsible partner. Plaintiff  
said that Ma Kwong Kat at first said  
he would settle the debt later on. This  
was when the plaintiff made his first  
application. As he could not get no  
satisfaction the plaintiff brought the  
present action against Ma Kwong Kat  
since the latter was the man who saw  
to the work and paid the men their  
wages.

After hearing the evidence His  
Lordship found that the defendant was  
a partner in Cheong Shing Firm.

Mr. W. R. Noble, of the University,  
has reported to the Police that between  
the 15th of April and May 1st, some  
person entered his bedroom at No. 16  
Broadwood Road, and stole from a  
trunk clothing and miscellaneous articles  
to the value of \$102.

We have received from Mr. H. F.  
Lawson of Shanghai a copy of his new  
"Empire March." This is a bold, tun-  
eful, not overlong march, with a clear  
melody, and should be very suitable for  
performance by military bands on  
patriotic and other occasions. It is  
also very effective as a pianoforte piece.  
Copies can be obtained, we understand,  
at Messrs. Moutrie's, Robinson Piano Co.  
and the Anderson Music Co., and the  
profits will be handed to War Funds.

A fine of 20 yen was imposed on  
Mr. Ralph Hoyt Thayer by the Yoko-  
hama District Court on the 20th. Judge  
Niho, who has been in charge of the  
hearings of the case, assessing a fine  
against Mr. Thayer, who was found  
guilty of trespass on the fortified zone  
at the naval station at Yokosuka. The  
fine was promptly paid. The offence  
was committed in January, this year. Mr.  
Thayer, an American teacher, without  
knowing he was on forbidden ground,  
walked into the enclosure of the wireless  
station at the naval base one evening at  
dusk and was taken into custody by  
the authorities. After spending more  
than a month in jail he was released on  
bail.

A new style of electrical fan, the  
invention of a Japanese, will be on the  
market next summer. The new ap-  
pliance, the "Kari-fan," the "Japan  
Times," is somewhat more complicated  
than the one used hitherto. The fan  
is different from the old in shape and  
process. Whereas the old fan sends  
out air, the new fan is made so as to  
absorb the foul and warm air of the  
room. The air passes through a channel  
and comes out from the bottom of the  
appliance where the wire netting is  
placed. Inside of the netting is placed  
a block of ice and the absorbed air, while  
passing through the channel and coming  
out from the bottom is cooled by the  
ice. The refreshed air cools the room  
normally and is not forced as the older  
method which is very insubstantial, for it  
keeps the dust of the room ever in  
motion.

**GROUP.**  
THIS disease is so dangerous and so  
rapid in its development that every  
mother of young children should be  
prepared for it. It is very risky to wait  
until the attack of group appears and  
then send for medicine and let the child  
suffer until it can be obtained. "Cham-  
berlain's Cough Remedy" is prompt and  
effective and has never been known to  
fail in any case. Always have a bottle  
in the home. For sale by all Chemists  
and Storekeepers.

### THE MAGISTRACY.

#### A SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a  
ship's officer was charged with being  
drunk and disorderly last night in  
Canton Road, Kowloon.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

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ship's officer was charged with being  
drunk and disorderly last night in  
Canton Road, Kowloon.

### ONLY WANTED TO AVOID TROUBLE.

"I only wanted to avoid trouble,"  
explained a shop coolie when charged  
before Mr. Wood this morning with  
attempting to bribe a Chinese constable  
who had arrested him on the charge of  
causing an obstruction by packing goods  
in Connaught Road West.

The defendant was fined five dollars  
for causing an obstruction and \$20,  
with the alternative of one month's  
imprisonment, for attempting to bribe  
the constable.

### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM DROSS.

A sailor on the S.S. *Lai Sang* was  
charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this  
morning with the unlawful possession of  
twelve tins of opium dross.

Inspector Gordon stated that the  
defendant was stopped whilst leaving  
the S.S. *Lai Sang*, and the opium dross  
was discovered tied around his waist,  
beneath his jacket.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the  
charge and was fined \$150, or in  
default of payment, sentenced to three  
months' hard labour.

### FORGED GOVERNMENT OPIUM LABELS.

A Chinese, charged with attempting  
to sell forged Government opium labels,  
was before Mr. Wood this morning.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that a  
lukung saw the defendant attempting  
to sell the forged labels in Centre Street,  
and placed him under arrest. The  
defendant violently resisted the  
lukung and tore the latter's uniform  
but the constable, succeeded in taking  
his prisoner into custody. When the  
defendant was searched at the Police  
Station, 500 forged Government opium  
labels were found in his possession.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to  
the charge and was represented by Mr.  
Davidson.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, assistant Superin-  
tendant of Imports and exports, who  
appeared to prosecute informed the  
magistrate that whilst there was no doubt  
about the labels being forged, they were  
the best imitations of Government opium  
labels, used by the Government to seal  
ports of Government prepared opium  
that had ever come into the hands of the  
Imports and Exports Department.

On the application of Mr. Lloyd,  
who stated that before proceeding with  
the case he wished to consult the Crown  
Solicitor regarding his (Mr. Lloyd's)  
position in the matter, the defendant  
was formally remanded until next Mon-  
day, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

### FAREWELL TO DEPARTING PORTUGUESE VOLUNTEERS.

At the Catholic Union Club last night  
a farewell dinner was given in honour  
of Messrs N. Maher, C. S. Pereira and  
F. Marques, who are leaving shortly for  
the front. The club rooms and tables  
were decorated with flowers and more  
than one hundred covers were laid.

The menu was as follows:  
"Bing Boys" Soup  
La Somme Chicken à la Champignon  
Roast Baked Capon  
Ragout of Mutton  
Bam a la Tam-Tam  
Omelette Curry  
"Farewell" Fudding  
Fruits  
Coffee

In the gardens, which were strung  
with lanterns, the 18th Infantry Band,  
under the direction of Mr. J. M.  
Furtado, rendered an enjoyable  
programme.

Mr. J. D. Osmund, President of the  
Catholic Union Club and Toastmaster,  
of the Evening, in a brief speech said  
that the dinner was but a modest  
expression of the sincere friendship and  
fraternity which the members of the  
Catholic Union Club felt toward their  
three fellow members who were leaving  
shortly for the front. The Club, he  
said, would be proud to be represented  
in a conflict that was being waged  
against a might that called itself Right,  
and said their guests that night would  
go with the good wishes and Godspeed  
of not only the Catholic Union Club,  
but of the entire Portuguese com-  
munity of the Colony. He assured  
them that a hearty welcome would  
await them upon their return to  
Hongkong.

Mr. Maher on behalf of the guests  
thanked the club for its generous  
demonstration of good fellowship and  
said that he and his comrades would  
endeavour to prove worthy of the  
honour that had been done them by the  
Catholic Union Club.

## COMPANY MEETING.

### THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

The thirty-sixth ordinary meeting  
of the shareholders of the Canton  
Insurance Office, Limited, was held  
at the offices of Messrs. Jardine,  
Matheson & Co., Limited, at noon  
to-day. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton  
presided and there were present:—  
The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.,  
The Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, Mr. C. S.  
Gubbay, Mr. F. Maitland, and Mr.  
H. P. White (Consulting Commit-  
tee), and Messrs. W. E. Clark, H.  
W. Looker, Ho Fook, Ho Kam Tong,  
Lo Cheung Shui, Ho Leung, G. K.  
Haxton, Lo Man Hin, Ho K'wong,  
Ho Shui Kit, Chui Siu Man, D. V.  
Stevenson, and Mr. L. N. Leefe  
(Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen.—  
When we held our Meeting a year  
ago the hope was expressed that the  
war would have been brought to a  
conclusion before the time for hold-  
ing our Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting  
had come round. That hope has,  
unfortunately, not been fulfilled.  
The war has pursued with increasing  
vigour its bloody course, and we have  
had to continue to pilot the fortunes  
of this Company through abnormal  
times and difficulties. The perils of  
the sea have been greater than ever,  
ships of neutrals, and belligerents  
alike have been targets for the  
enemy's submarines, whilst the ordi-  
nary dangers of navigation have been  
vastly enhanced by the extinguish-  
ing of lights and other similar pre-  
cautions. Financial conditions have  
likewise reflected these unusual  
times. First class securities, under  
the influence of national borrowings  
at the rate of five per cent., and even  
for a short period at six per cent.,  
have had to find a new and unac-  
customed level, whilst the fluctuations  
of our local currency have raised the  
value of the Hongkong dollar to a  
plum which has reduced the equiv-  
alent of our sterling figures by no less  
than twenty-five per cent. In the  
two Working Accounts for 1915 and  
1916 respectively you will see that  
the Office has made payments to its  
supporters of as nearly as possible  
five million dollars in respect of  
losses, nevertheless at the close of  
the working results of the year 1915,  
after a twenty-four months' experi-  
ence, we find the Office with a sur-  
plus of not less than \$813,938.89.  
We consider that \$363,938.89 should  
prove adequate to meet further pay-  
ments falling upon the 1915 account,  
and this sum is to be passed to the  
credit of Underwriting Suspense  
Account. An interim dividend of  
\$18 per share was distributed in  
respect of the account a year ago,  
and after paying a further final divi-  
dend of \$7 there remains a sum of  
\$200,000 to be passed to the credit  
of Reinsurance Fund. I do not like  
to say much about 1916 at this  
period, but the balance of over  
\$2,700,000 standing at credit cer-  
tainly permits of the payment of an  
interim dividend of \$18 for that year,  
whilst the promise of a satisfactory  
final result seems to me encouraging.  
Turning to the Balance Sheet you  
will see that we have continued to  
invest all available monies in War  
Loans, and the item of British, Indian  
and Colonial Government Bonds and  
Stocks has risen from £60,000 to  
£201,000. The Foreign Government  
Loans we hold are either selected  
public issues of our Allies, or are  
compulsory deposits to enable us to  
do business in other Countries. All  
the investments we had which came  
under the British Government  
Scheme instituted for the purpose  
of "steady" exchange between  
America and Great Britain have been  
placed by us at the disposal of the  
British Government, and you will  
see that we supported the Local War  
Loan to the extent of \$100,000, of  
which \$75,000 only was disbursed  
when the accounts were made up.  
We have likewise during the year  
made a donation to War Charities  
of \$5,000 which, I doubt not, has  
your approval. Gentlemen, I do not  
think that there is any other item on  
which I can usefully dwell, but I  
shall be glad to answer if possible  
any question arising out of the  
Accounts which shareholders may  
wish to put. Mr. D. W. Craddock  
recently resigned his seat on the  
Consulting Committee in conse-  
quence of his decision not to again  
make Hongkong his permanent resi-  
dence, and we have been sorry to  
lose the benefit of his counsel and

advice. I have no doubt that you  
will agree to my taking the Report  
and Accounts as read and I now  
therefore move:—"That the Report  
and Accounts as presented, including  
the payment of a final dividend in  
respect of the year 1915 of \$7 per  
share, and an interim dividend in  
respect of the year 1916 of \$18 per  
share; the addition of \$363,938.89 to  
the Reinsurance Fund be adopted  
and passed."

In seconding the resolution, Mr. W.  
E. Clark said:—Mr. Chairman and  
Gentlemen.—It gives me much plea-  
sure to second the motion which has  
just been proposed. The results of  
the year's operations are very satis-  
factory, and gratifying as this fact  
is to shareholders, it must be equally  
so to the management. I have been  
consulting past records of this Com-  
pany's progress, and I see that in  
the last five years the Assets of the  
Office have been more than doubled,  
and the premium income has in-  
creased to an even greater extent.  
This is unmistakable evidence that  
the Company is more than maintain-  
ing its position amidst the competi-  
tion which must get increasingly  
severe every year. A particularly  
welcome feature of the accounts is  
the ease with which the Company  
pays its present dividend. Of course  
shareholders never mind an increase,  
but I do not think that the wisdom  
of waiting till normal times are re-  
stored, and during the intervening  
period, adding to the Company's  
resources can be called in question  
by any one. I offer my congratula-  
tions on the success of the year's  
working, for the "Canton" is a  
credit to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson  
& Co., the General Agents, and to  
the Consulting Committee.

The motion was carried.  
Mr. Ho Kam Tong proposed, and  
Mr. D. V. STEVENSON seconded,  
that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater,  
C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shellin,  
and Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P.  
White, C. S. Gubbay and Sir Robert  
Ho Tung be re-elected to the Con-  
sulting Committee. The motion was  
carried.

Mr. H. W. LOOKER proposed, and  
Mr. G. K. HAXTON seconded, that  
Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. A. R.  
Lowe be re-elected as Auditors for  
the coming year, and the motion was  
carried.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the  
dividend warrants were ready and the  
meeting concluded.

### MURDER OF A DETECTIVE ON THE FRONTIER.

At San Tin, at 6.15 o'clock last  
night, a Chinese detective (O 305)  
named Lan Lia, aged 35 years, saw  
seven men leave the Lok Ma Chan  
Ferry, which had just crossed the  
river from Chinese Territory.  
Upon being informed by the ferry-  
man that the seven men were strangers,  
the detective approached three of the  
men and after explaining that he was  
a detective began to search the person  
of one of the trio.

While he was thus engaged,  
one of the three men suddenly  
whipped out a revolver and shot the  
detective through the head, the bullet  
entering the victim's temple.

After the murder of the detective the  
seven men hastily jumped into the ferry  
and rowed toward Chinese Territory.  
When in the middle of the stream they  
threw the ferryman overboard and  
continued their passage.

Upon arriving on Chinese Territory,  
the seven men pulled the ferry boat high  
and dry on the beach and made good  
their escape.

Meanwhile, however, the ferryman,  
who was a witness to the murder, swam  
back to British Territory and imme-  
diately reported the crime at the Police  
Station at San Tin.

The deceased, who was considered  
one of the best men on the force, leaves  
a wife and two children. The body  
was removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.  
The Police are of the opinion that  
the seven men came over to British  
Territory with the intention of com-  
mitting armed robbery.

### TENNIS.

In the Mixed Doubles game last  
evening Mrs. Armstrong and the Rev.  
C. L. Cooper (who won 30) beat Mr. and  
Mrs. Kent (who won 15) 6-1, 6-5. In the  
Men's Handicap (A.) Mr. F. A. Bed-  
mond (who won 3-0) beat Mr. H. A. Nesbit  
(who won 2-0, 6-2, 7-5). In the "B" Class  
Mr. L. Winkler (who won 3-0) beat R. Pas-  
ton (who won 10-5) 6-4, 6-4.

About twice as fast as any  
repulsive vehicle, which was a witness  
description of the race at which a driver's  
trap was driven in a recent collision  
case. We do not know whether the  
driver owned a motor or not.—*Daily News.*



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, May 2. In the House of Commons replying to a question, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted that there was ground for suspicion that the submarines got out from enemy ports in neutral waters. The matter was being considered and Sir Edward Carson promised to give accurate information at a secret session, or otherwise regarding the total numbers, and the tonnage of British Allied and Neutral sinkings, and also the estimated enemy submarine losses.

He admitted that some ships adhering to the Admiralty instructions regarding tonnage had been lost, but the losses would have been greater if the ships had not adhered to instructions.

Sir Edward Carson assured the House that all the available resources had been employed on such tracks.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Education, stated that blockade experts had accompanied the Mission to the United States, and arrangements for co-operation of the latter with the Allies for the most effective prosecution of the war were proceeding satisfactorily.

## THE BRITISH NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, May 2. The Daily Mail states that Mr Lloyd George is overhauling the Naval Administration.

## SIR EDWARD CARSON LIKELY TO RESIGN.

LONDON, May 2. The Times states that if Sir Edward Carson leaves the Admiralty, which is likely enough, it will be in consequence of the attacks in connection with controversy not concerning sailors. There has been no difference of opinion between Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues at the Admiralty.

The Times adds that the Government is likely to end the present system of publishing the losses of steamers owing to the dissatisfaction expressed by members of the House of Commons.

## SHIPBUILDING IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 2. The first formal conference of the British Mission with the American officials, discussed the food and shipbuilding problem.

Lord Percy declared that the present rate of British construction and the present estimated rate of American construction of ships is insufficient to meet the demands necessitated by submarine warfare; hence shipping is an issue of dominant importance. He urged that the construction by America and the Allies should be appreciably increased. "The war has revolved itself into a race between the efficiency of the British and American shipyards and the German submarines."

It is understood that the closest co-operation of the present Anglo-American tonnage, and the pooling of the future building powers of the United States and the Allies was decided upon.

## THE FOOD PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE KING.

LONDON, May 2. The King has issued a proclamation urging the greatest economy of all grain, and that householders should reduce the consumption of bread by at least a quarter of the quantity ordinarily consumed and not to use flour except for bread.

The proclamation also enjoins the most economical use of corn for horses. The Proclamation will be read from the pulpits of churches on four consecutive Sundays.

It states that the King is not asking the people to do what he is not doing himself. The Royal Household had been on strict rations since February.

## THE PROSPECT OF COMPULSORY RATIONING.

LONDON, May 2. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bathurst announced that the War Cabinet was considering compulsory rationing, and if approved of, the local authorities would be empowered to establish the necessary machinery.

## MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

NOT OBSERVED IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 1.

A Berlin report states that the appeal of the Socialists' Executive and the Trade Unions that May Day should not be observed was generally obeyed, and work ceased nowhere. There were no meetings or processions.

The *Forwards*, on May Day reminds the governing classes of Germany that with this overthrow of Tsarism the possibility of a continuance of absolutism in any European country collapsed. "Whether the remnants of European feudal sovereignty hold on for a few months or a few years, anyhow the hours are numbered, and if it does not yield, now the more sudden will be its downfall."

The fact that such sentiments are permitted expression lends colour to the rumours previously cable of the delicate situation in high political quarters in Germany.

## AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, May 2.

Twenty-two socialist May Day meetings at Vienna passed a resolution in favour of peace. The proceedings were orderly.

## NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, May 1.

The Government proclaimed May Day a national holiday. The weather was glorious and there were extraordinary scenes of gaiety and enthusiasm. Numberless processions of workmen, soldiers, sailors, officials and students, fraternising, marching, accompanied by bands playing and children singing the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic songs, to the centre of the City where meetings were held. A million people participated.

## QUIET OBSERVANCE IN FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, May 1.

May Day was quiet. A Syndicalist meeting followed by a procession along the boulevards was dispersed, but was very orderly.

May Day was observed in a most tranquil manner in Italy.

## SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, May 2.

Seventy thousand people participated in a May Day demonstration. One flag was hoisted with the words "Bread, Peace and Liberty." A resolution was passed that with the resuscitation of an international (1 word missing) a durable peace was assured. The resolution concluded with "Long Live the Eight Hours Day," "Long Live the Revision of the Constitution," "Long Live Socialist Peace."

There were similar demonstrations throughout Sweden and there was perfect order everywhere.

## NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, May 2.

There were May Day demonstrations everywhere, at which protests were made at the dearth of living, but there were no disorders.

## RUMOURS OF A CRISIS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 2.

The German papers chronicle rumours of a crisis in high Government quarters.

## "REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS" IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, May 1.

The Executive Council of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has issued, in the form of placards, a proclamation as follows: "Several regrettable incidents occurred yesterday. An unknown youth killed General Kashtalinsk, and shots were fired at political demonstrators in the Vasilievskiy quarter. A number of individuals claiming to be members of the Executive Council arrested a landowner, and others, also tore off the epaulettes of officers. Only madmen or enemies to national freedom could have committed such revolting acts. The Executive appeals to the citizens to prevent a recurrence of these acts."

## ITALIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

ROME, May 2.

An Italian Mission is going to the United States, headed by Prince Udine a son of the Duke of Genoa, and including Marquis Borsarelli, the Foreign Under-Secretary, Senior Marconi, and two ex-Ministers.

## GRAND VIZIER FETED IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 2.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Turkish Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, was everywhere fêted in Germany and Austria. He visited the Kaiser, was the guest of Hindenburg at Headquarters and was also entertained at a banquet by the Austrian Emperor.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET.

THE WAR EXPENDITURE.

NO NEW TAXES.

ADDITIONS TO THREE EXISTING TAXES.

LONDON, May 2.

The Budget was introduced into the House of Commons to-day.

In his speech, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the estimate of the advances to the Allies and the Dominions had been exceeded by £100,000,000, but he was glad to say that the Dominions had both the will and the power to supply much more than their own resources and that there would be no increasing strain upon the British Exchequer. The loans to the Allies last year amounted to £340,000,000 and to the Dominions £34,000,000. Since the beginning of the war, the loans amounted to £828,000,000 and £142,000,000 respectively.

The national debt was now £3,854,000,000, less the above mentioned loans: A large amount of the expenditure was being met from the revenue and none of the other belligerents could show such satisfactory figures. The last War Loan, including Treasury Bills, amounted to £906,048,000, and contributions of 1 per cent. Bonds to £722,007,000, and 4 per cent. Bonds to £22,654,000.

He proposed no new taxes and only additions to three of the existing taxes. The Entertainment tax yielded last year £3,000,000 and the additional duty would yield a further £1,500,000. He proposed to increase the Tobacco tax again by 1s. 10d. per pound, which would produce £0,000,000, and also to make the Excess Profits duty 80 per cent. instead of 60 per cent.

The new duty would be retrospective as from January 1st. Concessions would be made respecting the interest on new capital introduced since the war. The additional yield on this tax is estimated at £20,000,000.

It is intended to deal with ship-ping profits not by tax, but by requisitioning vessels at fixed rates.

## ESTIMATES AND RESULTS.

INCREASES AND DECREASES.

LONDON, May 2.

The preliminary explanatory statement of the Budget shows that the receipts were £378,428,000, exceeding the estimate by £71,583,000.

The principal increases over the estimates were:—  
Income Tax ..... £10,000,000  
Excess Profits Duty ..... £3,020,000  
Estate Duties ..... 1,232,000  
Stamps ..... 878,000  
Telegraphs ..... 100,000  
Crown Lands ..... 100,000  
Miscellaneous ..... 18,000,000  
The decreases comprise:—  
Postal ..... £1,650,000  
Telephones ..... 450,000  
Customs ..... 430,000  
Excise ..... 8,620,000  
The expenditure amounted to £2,198,113,000.

## THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he had seen the conflicting reports of the situation in Greece, but any public discussion would be contrary to national interests.

## SURPLUS OF POTATOES IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 2.

It is officially stated that there is a surplus of a million bushels of potatoes beyond domestic requirements.

## A ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, May 2.

The engagement is announced, with the King's entire approval, of Prince Alexander of Battenburg to Lady Irene, a daughter of the Earl of Londesborough.

## RACING AT KEE MARKET.

LONDON, May 2.

The Two Thousand Guineas race was run at Newmarket. Gay Crusader won by a head, Maggie second and Athlete, three lengths behind, third. Fourth ran. The betting was 9/4 Gay Crusader, 6/1 Maggie and 20/1 Athlete.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

NEARLY 20,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We have captured 19,343 prisoners, including 393 officers, 257 guns, and howitzers (of which 99 are heavy guns); 227 trench mortars, and 470 machine-guns. Our artillery also destroyed many other guns.

During the air-fighting on Monday our aeroplanes brought down eight machines and drove down nine out of control and shot down another. Nine of our aeroplanes are missing.

## FRENCH PROGRESS.

FURIOUS FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on April 30th, says:—

As a result of to-day's French attack in the Champagne, six miles of the German front line was captured. The enemy offered desperate resistance, managing to bring up fresh troops, who had not suffered from the bombardment. This was possible owing to a haze mitigating against the artillery. Nevertheless, in an hour the chief objectives were achieved, although every yard of ground was won with peril, the enemy clinging to every point of vantage with the courage of despair.

Then came furious counter-attacks, in which the Germans suffered heavily. The French clung on to their gains, being greatly assisted by the rain, sending up clouds of dense smoke to obscure the organisation of the new line.

## EMPIRE HARBOURS.

POST-WAR CO-ORDINATION.

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir E. H. Lamb, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said it was very unlikely that any action would be possible during the war respecting the recommendations of the Dominions Commission in regard to the co-ordination of Empire harbours.

## ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

COUNTER-ATTACK ON NEW BRITISH POSITIONS REPULSED.

LONDON, May 1.

A French communiqué from Macedonia says that on April 30th there was a new and strong Bulgarian counter-attack on the recently won British positions near Lake Doiran. This was repulsed with heavy enemy losses. The artillery broke down six enemy machine-guns and the Corps Band. There has been very lively artillery activity on the whole front.

## ECONOMY IN WOOD.

LONDON, May 2.

The War Office announces that the use of wood packing cases for exported cotton goods is limited to certain of the finer fabrics. It is estimated that the saving of wood will thus be fifty per cent.

## LORD CROMER'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, May 2.

The late Lord Cromer left £117,608 sterling.

## "OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

The above Society have forwarded the following to-day through Messrs. Shewen, Tomes & Co. for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2 Cavendish Square, London, W.—

192 roll bandages, 45 suits pajamas, 29 pairs surgical stockings, 6 quilts, 6 pairs knee caps, 8 muffers, 15 caps, 59 milk covers, 41 eye bandages, 2 pairs mittens, 2 helmets, 3 floor cloths, 6 many-tail bandages, 6 handkerchiefs, 6 ties.

The following acknowledgments have been received.

"The Little Bit Workers Society," Kowloon, Hongkong.

DEAR MADAM.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your contribution for which I enclose official receipt.

Will you please accept our most grateful thanks for this valuable gift. The kind interest which you take in our work is much appreciated by us here in England. The demands made on our resources now are extremely heavy and in the coming advance we are likely to be still more heavily requisitioned. Please convey to your workers our cordial expression of thanks.

Yours faithfully,

MYRA M. GIBSON  
for General Manager for  
Mrs. Henry of Battenburg  
President and head of Depot  
The St. Marylebone War Hospital  
Supply Depot.

The above acknowledgment has reference to a parcel containing 3,821 Articles, including Bandages, Swabs, Garments and Woollens.

## A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CHINESE CABINET DECIDES ON WAR.

A Peking telegram reports that

four Generals yesterday interviewed the Premier while the Cabinet was sitting and told him that China must declare war against Germany without further delay.

The Premier reported the demands of the Generals to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet decided in favour of declaring war.

The same evening the Premier and other members of the Cabinet reported the decision to the President.

The President said he would abide by the true opinion of the people, and it was decided to submit the matter to Parliament for decision.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

## MORE BRIBERY ALLEGATIONS IN PEKING.

PEKING, May 2.

In the Lower House a member demanded that Ching Pih Kwong, Minister of the Admiralty, should appear before the House to answer questions regarding a proposal to sell the Kiangnan Dock to foreigners as in connection with this there were allegations of bribery.

Admiral Ching refused, on some pretext, to attend the House.

Another member proposed that delegates be appointed to investigate a report that the Chairman of the Budget Committee had received a bribe of \$200,000 in connection with the public sale of tobacco and wine rights. A majority support this proposal.

## CHINESE MINISTER LEAVES GERMANY.

PEKING, May 2.

Ngan Wai Hing, Minister in Berlin, has wired that he and his staff have been safely escorted beyond the German boundary.

## LIBEL ACTION BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

PEKING, May 2.

Judgment has been given in the Courts in an action for libel brought by the Vice-President of the Republic against the *Chung Yuen Po* newspaper.

The libel was held to be proved and the editor and manager were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

They will probably appeal. The vernacular papers express sympathy at the sentence.

## A DEMAND BY THE YUNNAN TROOPS.

PEKING, May 2.

The Commander of the Yunnan troops in Szechuan has demanded \$600,000 before the troops will leave the province.

## HONGKONG BRANCH OF QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

At the Exhibition of work at the

City Hall yesterday the winner of the gold bracelet, presented by the Chinese Ladies' Work Party, was Mrs. H. Stainfield, ticket No. 49.

If Mrs. Stainfield will kindly send her ticket to Mrs. Stubb, St. John's Place, Garden Road, the bracelet will be forwarded to her.

The winner of the travelling clock, presented anonymously, was Miss Joyce Holyoak, ticket No. 20. The raffles for the silver belt, pearl ring and jade pin are being continued at Mrs. Green's work party, Our Little Bit Society, 15, Barkway Road, Kowloon, and the picture embroidered by Mrs. A. H. Skelton, and the silver tea set, presented by the Ladies of the Jewish Recreation Club. The results of all these will be announced as soon as they are drawn.

## VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

## THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

HOW IT WAS APPORTIONED.

Mr. C. Rosenzweig, writing to the "Financial Times" states:—At a moment when there is so much question of an offer made by the Allies to the Chinese Government to forgo the payments of the Boxer indemnity, it may be desirable to give some particulars concerning this indemnity, which was fixed at the Powers at 450,000,000 Hailway taels, to be paid in gold in thirty-nine years, with four per cent. interest, to be distributed as follows:—

COUNTRY.	Per-centage.	Amount in Hailway Taels.	Currency.	Amount.
Russia	28.07138	126,371,120	Roubles	180,084,021
Germany	20.01567	90,070,515	Marks	278,170,423
France	15.75019	70,878,230	Francs	213,733,400
Great Britain	11.24001	50,220,545	£	7,591,083
Japan	7.73180	34,738,110	Yen	48,000,821
U.S. of America	7.31079	32,820,065	Dollars	28,440,778
Italy	5.01480	22,617,065	Lire	90,803,769
Belgium	1.88841	8,484,345	Francs	21,816,203
Austria-Hungary	0.88078	3,900,320	Crowns	10,384,082
Holland	0.17880	792,180	Gulden	1,404,631
Spain	0.03007	135,315	Pesetas	507,431
Portugal	0.02050	92,250	Escudos	13,827
Sweden and Norway	0.01300	58,250	Kronor	9,429
Various	0.03328	149,070	—	22,450
Total	100 p.c.	450,000,000	—	—

When the amount of this indemnity was fixed by the Powers, it was pointed out that, before imposing upon China the burden of such a debt, which even in silver would weigh heavily upon a country which had suffered so severely, through the war with Japan, and others by the Boxer rising, China's economical and financial position should be taken into account. It seemed in the interests of the Powers themselves that the indemnity to be paid should not exceed what could reasonably be claimed without paralysing the economical development of the Celestial Empire.

The Powers, however, not only insisted on the payment of the indemnity in gold, but so convinced was everyone in Europe that China, which had always paid regularly the interest on her debt, largely held abroad, would pay also regularly and in gold the said 450 millions, that France as well as Russia issued a loan against the amount they had to receive as their share of the indemnity. France issued in December, 1901, 255 million francs in a three per cent. loan, while Russia issued in April, 1902, 181,855,000 roubles in a four per cent. loan payable in 39 years.

And the regularity with which China has fulfilled all her obligations clearly shows the economic strength of a country which has suffered immensely by the sharp fall in silver, which fell on December 3, 1902, to 21.87 pence, but whose large resources and efficient management enabled her to surmount her former difficulties and to enjoy since many years an excellent credit.

## CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

## DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary

(HARPER &amp; CROFT)

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH TAILORS IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Opposite Raffles Hotel) ESTABLISHED 1888

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

## "MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! EASY! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LIGHT! SAFE! SHOWPROOF!

Agents, BHADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.











## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## GENERAL PARADE.

There will be a general parade of all units under the D.S.P. (R) on Friday, May 19th, at 5.30 p.m.

**COMPANY PARADES CENTRAL, 5.45 P.M.**  
Monday, May 7th. No. 2 Company.  
Tuesday, May 8th. No. 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon.  
Wednesday, May 9th. No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon. Also No. 3 Section at Water Police Station.  
Thursday, May 10th. Ambulance Platoon at Wing Wah Hospital & No. 1 White Uniform with helmets will be worn on these parades.

**RECRUITS PARADES 5.45 P.M.**  
Monday, May 7th, and Wednesday, May 9th. Recruits of No. 3 Company and No. 2 Platoon.

Recruits of No. 2 Company, May 11th. White uniform with caps and covers will be worn on these parades.

**POLICE SCHOOL.**  
All members of Classes IX, X, and XI will attend, in plain clothes at Queen's College at 8 p.m. on Friday, May 11th, for examination by Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P.

Members due for patrol duty on this date will attend the examination and not report for duty.

**DANCE PRACTICES.**  
Monday, May 7th, and Thursday, May 10th, at 6 p.m.

**ASSISTANT SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT.**  
The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Lindsay Woods to be Assistant Surgeon Superintendent of Police (R).

The Assistant Surgeon Superintendent can be seen at the office of the Surgeon Superintendent on any week day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Sd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (S).

## To-day's Advertisements

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

## THURSDAY,

the 10th May, 1917, at 10.20 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street—A CONSIGNMENT OF WHITE GOODS—

Comprising—Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Check Dusters.

**BRASS WARE.**  
Comprising—An assortment of Jardinieres, Flower Vases, Finger Bowls, Ornaments, etc., etc.

Also—A few Four Gold Screens and Sundries. Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HUGHES,**  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1796

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.**

1—Authorized Capital £5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

2—Fire Funds—£3,827,047  
3—Life & Annuity Funds—£7,567,580  
Sinking Fund account—£28,550

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,881,458  
Life and Annuity—£2,141,593  
Branches—£37,533  
Other Receipts—£78,540

£5,339,223

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
Agents.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## Central Location

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Bath and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373  
Telegrams Address—  
"Victoria". J. WITHELL, Manager.

**TANG YUK, DIRECTOR,** successor to the late SIEN TING, 14 D'ARVILLE STREET.

**TERMS VERY MODERATE**  
Consultation free.

**ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.**

IN almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and their recommendation is never failing, qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

# \$450

## OUR STANDARD 16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.,**

Marine Office,  
Phone 27.

## TO LET

## TO LET.

ONE ROOM suitable for an OFFICE.

Apply to—**DENNIS & ROWLEY,**

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1755

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY two very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, Apply to—**THE MANAGER,**

Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,  
48, Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in Kings and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Mereton Terraces.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.**

## TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

Also a GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—

**R. M. H. NEMAZEE,**  
1 Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1577

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE. Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 53,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**

Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

## "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 2/4

On demand ... 2/4 1/16

30 days sight ... 2/4 1/2

4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2 1/8

Credit, 4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2

Documentary, 4 months sight 2/4 1/2

On Paris—

On demand ... 32 1/4

Credit, 4 months sight ... 33 1/2

On New York—

On demand ... 56 1/2

Credit, 30 days sight ... 56 1/2

On Bombay—

Wire ... nom.

On Calcutta—

Wire ... nom.

On Singapore—

On demand ... 10 1/2

On Manila—

On demand ... 11 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand ... nom.

20 days sight (private paper) ... nom.

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 110 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 48.

Silver (per oz) ... 37 1/2

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 17 1/2 nom.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cents ... 2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest ... 4 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Bank Note ... 4 1/2 p.m.

Hongkong Sub. Cash ... 4 1/2 p.m.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

Half hour, ... 20 "

One hour, ... 35 "

Three hours, ... 85 "

Six hours, ... 150 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours, ... 1.80 "

Six hours, ... 3.60 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 7.20 "

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... \$0.15

Half hour, ... 0.25

One hour, ... 0.40

Two hours, ... 0.80

Three hours, ... 1.20

Six hours, ... 2.40

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 4.80

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ... 5 cents.

Quarter hour, ... 10 "

Half hour, ... 15 "

One hour, ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour, ... 20 "

Note.—If the rickshas be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ... 5 cents.

Half hour, ... 10 "

One hour, ... 15 "

Every subsequent hour, ... 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile, ... 75 cents. 1 hour.

return, ... \$1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single ... \$1.30. 2 hours.

return ... \$1.50. 4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—

single ... \$1.75. 2 1/2 "

return ... \$2.00. 5 "

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single ... \$2.00. 3 "

return ... \$2.50. 7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12 "

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ... 08 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 06 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

Half hour, ... 20 "

One hour, ... 35 "

Two hours, ... 80 "

Three hours, ... 120 "

Four hours, ... 160 "

Five hours, ... 200 "

Six hours, ... 240 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour, ... 25 cents.

Two hours, ... 45 "

Three hours, ... 60 "

Four hours, ... 75 "

Five hours, ... 90 "

Six hours, ... 105 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 40 "

Half hour, ... 80 "

One hour, ... 120 "

Two hours, ... 240 "

Three hours, ... 360 "

Four hours, ... 480 "

Five hours, ... 600 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 10 per centum.

# A MISERY WITH PIMPLES ON HANDS

Itched so Could Have Gone Mad. Could Not Sleep or Work.

## HEALED BY CUTICURA



"When my hands first broke out they started in little pimples which itched so I could have gone mad, and I could not sleep. I had to give up work and keep my hands bandaged. It was a misery."

"I had read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I thought I would give them. Now I am completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Smith, 50, Elm St., Aldershot, Hants, Eng., July 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 25c. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for sample to: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M.

Shataukok, Sha-tung, and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Aotau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Sunsin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samson and Wuchow ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

Kowloon ... 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

Nam's and Samel ... 5.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

Shamshun ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.

Tai Ping Tung ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9. P.M.

Shek Ki ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kowloon ... 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

Kaukong ... 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.